

collar at apex of achene; style branches truncate-rounded, of medium length, hispidulous on back, without obviously penicillate tip.

MEXICO: In dense growth beside stream on steep hillside, San Sebastian, trail to La Sabala Mine, Sierra Madre Occidental, Jalisco, alt. 1500 m., 10 Feb. 1927, *Ynez Mexia* 1656 (type no. 1,318,107, U. S. Nat. Herb.).

This species is a member of the group of the old genus *Cacalia* for which Dr. Rydberg has adopted the name *Pericalia* Cass. Its only close relative is *Cacalia michoacana* Robinson, a species of very similar habit but with the stem pilose from base to middle with many-celled, crisped hairs, the petioles and veins of the leaves similarly pubescent, the leaves all 5 (-7)-lobed and not glaucous beneath, and the bractlets of the involucre 3-6 mm. long.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new antelope squirrel from Lower California.*¹ E. W. NELSON and E. A. GOLDMAN, U. S. Biological Survey.

Recent field work in Lower California and the publication of the description of *Ammospermophilus leucurus canfieldae* by Laurence M. Huey,² Curator of Birds and Mammals, San Diego Society of Natural History, have contributed materially to knowledge of the antelope squirrels of the central part of the peninsula. Further study of these ground squirrels, which range the entire length of Lower California, has led to the segregation of a more southern subspecies described as follows:

***Ammospermophilus leucurus extimus*, subsp. nov.**

Southern Peninsular Antelope Squirrel

Type.—From Saccaton, 15 miles north of Cape San Lucas, Lower California, Mexico. No. 146587, ♀ adult, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection), collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman, December 29, 1905. Original number, 18805.

Distribution.—Ranging from sea level to about 1,000 feet altitude on the slopes of the mountains from about latitude 28°; south to Cape San Lucas, except in Vizcaino Desert region.

General characters.—Most closely allied to *Ammospermophilus leucurus canfieldae*, but larger; color darker, usually with a near mikado brown (Ridgway, 1912) instead of vinaceous cinnamon suffusion; winter pelage shorter, thinner, more hispid; skull larger, but in detail essentially as in *canfieldae*. Similar to *A. l. peninsulae* in color but upper parts with a mikado brownish instead of a more or less distinctly orange cinnamon suffusion, and cranial characters distinctive. Differing from *A. l. leucurus* in darker color, longer tail and cranial details.

Color.—*Type*: Upper parts in general light mikado brown moderately mixed with black, except on outer sides of limbs and shoulders where the mikado brownish element is nearly pure, interrupted by the usual white

¹ Received May 27, 1929.

² Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 5(15): 243. Feb. 27, 1929.

stripes along upper part of sides; sides of face and neck grayish; back of neck and area between shoulders with a grayish admixture producing a distinctly grizzled effect; under parts and inner sides of limbs dull whitish, this color extending well up but ending abruptly along sides of body; hind feet vinaceous cinnamon along outer sides to toes, the inner sides and toes whitish; tail above mixed black and white, with a mikado brownish suffusion near base, below dull white along middle, the hairs along sides with a broad subterminal black zone, and white tips. Some specimens are paler and grayer in general color, the outer sides of hind limbs varying to near vinaceous cinnamon.

Skull.—Closely resembling that of *A. l. canfieldae*, but larger; auditory bullae small and interpterygoid fossa wide about as in *canfieldae*. Similar to that of *A. l. peninsulæ* in size, but auditory bullae usually much smaller. Differing from typical *leucurus* in larger size, broader interpterygoid fossa, smaller auditory bullae and heavier dentition.

Measurements.—*Type*: Total length, 228 mm.; tail vertebrae, 80; hind foot, 37. Two adult topotypes, respectively, 222, 228; 80, 83; 37, 38. *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 40; condylobasal length, 37.1; zygomatic breadth, 23.1; breadth of braincase (at notch behind zygomata), 18.5; interorbital breadth, 10.4; least postorbital breadth, 14.6; length of nasals, 12.1; maxillary toothrow, 7.2.

Remarks.—*Ammospermophilus l. canfieldae* occupies the extremely arid central section of the peninsula of Lower California, including the Vizcaino Desert, intergrading to the north with *A. l. leucurus* and *A. l. peninsulæ*. It is somewhat intermediate in color and differs from both of the more northern forms in cranial details, as pointed out by its describer.

To the east, and southward of the Vizcaino Desert region to Cape San Lucas, much of the land surface of the peninsula consists of rugged lava beds and mountains of moderate elevation, with broad level plains only in the vicinity of Magdalena Bay, and extending across to the Gulf side at La Paz. This generally broken southern section is inhabited by the new form, *A. l. extimus*, here described. It more nearly resembles *peninsulæ* than the nearer geographic neighbor *canfieldae* in color, but differs in tone as pointed out. Some specimens from the desert plain near La Paz are paler than usual in the subspecies, but others agree closely with topotypes. Specimens from the type locality and elsewhere indicate that *extimus*, the most southern form of the genus, wears a short, rather bristly coat throughout the year instead of acquiring the long, full, soft and especially on the underparts, somewhat silky winter pelage common to the more northern subspecies.

Specimens examined.—Total number, 56, from Lower California, as follows: Aguaje de San Esteban, 1; Cape San Lucas, 9; Comondu, 9; El Potrero (near Mulege), 2; Guajademi, 1; La Paz, 4; Matancita, 1; Saccaton (type locality 15 miles north of Cape San Lucas), 4; San Bruno, 1; San Ignacio, 6; San Jose (30 miles north of La Purisima), 2; San Jose del Cobo, 5; San Juanico Bay, 2; San Pablo, 6; Santana, 3.